

FOR INFORMATION DIGEST

3-1

2047-166

347

SUBJECT POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS-----ARGENTINA

From ARGENTINA

2049

No. 2227

Date December 18 1922

Replying to No.

Date Received 6/2 AM/ JAN 20 1923 19

2050: Emigration and Immigration.

Sociological Factors influencing.

Immigration to Argentina is increasing largely, particularly from Italy. It is understood that General Caviglia, who was recently in Argentina, is making a campaign of Italy to promote Italian immigration and it is generally stated that about a quarter of a million new immigrants will arrive during 1923. "La Prensa" urges the Government to take measures to arrange for the proper colonization of the new immigrants in the provinces.

A splendid harvest of wheat, linseed and oats---possibly a record one---is now considered assured, whilst the prospects for maize could not be better. A large amount of labour will be required for the gathering of the crops, and it is satisfactorily noted that it will probably be available.

Statistics furnished by the Director General of Immigration regarding arrivals during 1921 and 1922 to date as follows:

	1921	1922
January	9,530	9,226
February	8,085	6,985
March	7,913	7,528
April	8,104	7,860
May	6,533	6,130
June	6,154	5,347
July	5,343	6,416
August	4,735	5,214
September	8,761	13,271
October	12,689	19,421
November	16,227	18,000
December	14,528	---

During the war, a notable decline occurred in the number of Italian immigrants to Argentina---for obvious reasons. Now the figures of Italian immigration are again occupying first place, having become this year slightly higher than the Spanish, whilst last year, they were only just below the Spanish total.

	Immigrants	
	1921	1922
Italians	41,113	32,958
Spaniards	41,481	39,163
Germans	4,853	5,140
Poles	2,419	4,047
British	3,897	2,756

Binding Margin.

2,737	1,600
1,519	1,045
1,000	1,201
1,100	1,149

72

X

FOR INFORMATION DIGEST

CORRESPONDENCE

8
2048-1663
34X

SUBJECT POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

From ARGENTINA

No. 2822

Date December 20, 1922

Replying to No.

Date JAN 20 1923

2210: Living conditions:
Material Comfort.

Character of Housing Facilities.

In August 1922 the Municipal Council of the city of Buenos Aires gave its sanction to a contract entered into with the "Compania de Construcciones Modernas" whereby that company undertook to construct 10,000 dwelling houses each consisting of five rooms, kitchen and bathroom. According to the contract 1,000 of these houses as a minimum are to be erected each year, on land belonging to the company within the Municipal boundary, with the stipulation that it be not more than four squares distant from a tramway line or a railway station. These houses are to be sold to persons indicated by the Municipal Intendent. The order of preference is to be decided by drawings amongst employees and workmen not earning more than \$400 m/n per month. Preference is to be accorded applicants with the largest families. The price fixed for the houses is \$13,750 m/n to be paid of at the rate of \$85 m/n per month, this monthly payment comprizing both amortization and interest.

The erection of the first 2,000 houses is being commenced early in January, 1923.

Binding Margin.

CONFIDENTIAL 3-1

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

1923 2048-166

3

WAS DELETED

MAR 16 1923

SUBJECT: POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS-----ARGENTINA-----

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From: ARGENTINA- Population and Social Conditions.

No. 2963 Date February 10, 1923

Replying to No. G-2/2665-21 Date October 12, 1922

NOTE: All data is based on the 1914 National Census which is the only reliable official source of information. See #2630 Dec. 19, 1921 and #2638, Jan. 3, 1922).

MAR 15 1923

2010: Population-General.

Classified statistics according to sex---total population.

In the last National Census, 1914, the following data are given regarding the population of Argentina:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Argentines	2,753,314	2,774,071	5,527,285
Foreigners	1,473,809	884,143	2,357,952
	4,227,033	3,658,214	7,885,237

The total population of Argentina in 1921 is given as 8,832,483 approximately. Birth rate between 1895 and 1914, was 1.8%. Believed now to be less.
Percentage---urban and country.

		<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
National Census	1895	45%	55%
" "	1914	57%	43%

2300: LABOR.

Labor population in 1914.

3,355,130

2310: Government Relationship to Labor.

National trend of government relationship: agencies for industrial peace and stability.

The new system of inspecting industrial establishments, inaugurated in 1921 by the National Department of Labor has permitted, for the first time, the compilation of an industrial register of the Capital.

Binding Margin.

Last year the inspections were conducted by electoral districts, 20 in number, and included 4,029 establishments in the Federal District. The information obtained although far from complete, because of the lack of personnel to conduct a complete survey, serves as the basis of the following comparisons and statistics.

Transportation companies, construction companies and small shops which in the aggregate, employ a large number of workers, were not inspected and are not included in the various tables.

The 4,029 establishments visited by representatives of the Department provided employment for 101,733 persons classified as laborers and employees. Of the former 68,107 were men, 19,509 women and 6,509 minors of both sexes. Of the latter, 3,311 were men, 1,132 were women, and 115 were minors.

If the figures obtained last year are compared with those of the last census, 1914, an idea can be formed of the expansion that has taken place in industry which has developed very rapidly since that date.

Industries	1914		1921	
	Total number of establish- ments	Personnel	Number of Establish- ments Inspected.	Personnel
Food stuffs.....	1,548	21,519	684	21,553
Clothing.....	2,459	35,731	718	21,954
Building.....	3,067	23,929	74	1,436
Metallurgical....	1,321	16,243	732	15,607
Chemical.....	159	3,120	99	3,371
Polygraphic.....	511	7,675	248	7,074
Textile.....	157	9,260	101	8,079
Miscellaneous....	2,053	31,812	1,373	22,660
	10,275	149,289	4,029	101,733

2320: Conditions Affecting Labor.

Industrial employment of women and children.

The 1914 Census shows the following number of workmen employed in industries and manual arts: 274,200 in the Federal Capital and 539,238 outside. Total 813,438.

In 1921, there were 4029 establishments inspected in Buenos Aires. the following table gives the personnel classified by industries, showing women and minors employed.

Personnel classified by Industries.

Industries	No. of Es- tab- lish-	L A B O R E R S				E M P L O Y E E S				
		Men	Wo- men	Min- ors	Total	Men	Wo- men	Min- ors	Total	Grand Total
Food stuffs	648	11,366	1,637	1,145	14,038	1,685	65	20	1,770	15,808
Animal Pro- ducts	10	130	11	13	154	21	4	-	25	179
Tobacco	38	1,873	3,776	80	5,436	123	6	-	129	5,565
Cereals	62	1,873	563	125	2,961	312	97	1	410	3,371
Textiles	101	2,833	4,543	573	7,749	312	16	3	330	8,079
Clothing	718	10,238	3,152	1,524	17,942	3,145	134	35	3,402	21,954
Lumber	342	7,379	152	455	8,594	485	11	5	501	9,095
Polygraphic	218	3,333	348	658	6,586	404	64	18	486	7,074
Metallurgi- cal	735	13,445	373	335	14,753	808	38	18	854	15,607
Building	74	1,357	-	16	1,373	62	1	-	63	1,436
Transporta- tion	132	1,034	-	27	1,061	40	-	-	40	1,101
Mines & Quarries	114	2,330	207	53	2,590	211	29	5	245	2,835
Electro- technical	43	757	10	30	787	80	1	1	83	829
Paper and Cardboard	67	853	305	377	1,535	116	6	2	124	1,658
Glass, Gut- ter, Ceram- ics, etc.	336	2,473	48	348	2,869	115	5	2	123	2,991
Miscell- aneous	150	2,783	753	152	3,695	395	15	5	415	4,110
Total	4,036	66,107	19,509	6,509	92,125	8,311	1,188	115	9,608	101,733

2320: Conditions affecting labor.

MEN			INDEX		U. S.
Year	Average Daily Wage	Average Monthly Wage	Year	Daily Wage	Monthly Wage
1914	3.81	101.71	1914	100	100
1915	3.84	80.38	1915	95	98
1916	3.88	77.91	1916	98	95
1917	3.70	101.56	1917	97	124
1918	4.02	103.71	1918	105	123
1919	5.06	131.52	1919	132	161
1920	6.19	180.94	1920	162	198
1921	6.75	177.74	1921	177	212

WOMEN

1914	2.38	37.96	1914	100	100
1915	2.38	45.60	1915	25	120
1916	2.28	33.68	1916	25	88
1917	2.36	70.44	1917	24	135
1918	2.17	53.42	1918	21	148
1919	2.12	54.72	1919	89	144
1920	3.11	80.86	1920	130	213
1921	3.43	96.70	1921	143	252

MINORS (Male)

1914	1.10	37.21	1914	100	100
1915	.81	21.91	1915	73	80
1916	.92	21.60	1916	83	78
1917	.85	22.75	1917	77	83
1918	.84	30.23	1918	76	111
1919	1.14	34.20	1919	103	125
1920	1.62	48.60	1920	147	178
1921	1.75	62.67	1921	152	230

MINORS (Female)

1914	1.10	19.16	1914	100	100
1915	1.00	17.95	1915	91	93
1916	.81	22.63	1916	73	118
1917	.84	23.41	1917	76	122
1918	.90	32.12	1918	81	167
1919	.90	32.70	1919	89	170
1920	1.09	40.50	1920	122	211
1921	1.50	43.52	1921	136	227

2339: Labor Organizations.

Attitude of Public towards Organized Labor.

Regarding social relations resulting from the economic situation, the present situation is one of industrial peace. The maximum effort of the agitators who dominate in the so-called resistance societies---entities which operate outside all legal boundaries---was reached in the years 1918 to 1920 for commerce and industries, and at the beginning of 1921 in the port of the capital.

The firm attitude of the employers, banded together in the Asociación del Trabajo---in failing to recognize the anarchical pretensions of the workmen, has contributed to the establishment of industrial peace which the Argentine Republic enjoys at present.

2340: Unrest and Unemployment.

The number of unemployed in the country is unknown as reliable official statistics are not available, which would permit of an exact estimate being made. Reference can only be made to the Federal Capital, but mention must also be made of the serious and periodical crises of unemployment that affect large parts of the north of Argentina, and which have become a serious Governmental problem.

In the Federal Capital, it may be said that labor unemployment does not exist at this time (Dec. 1, 1922) except normally speaking. Its ups and downs may be estimated by the study of constant statistics. Taking as a basis the year 1912, it is noted that in the following year (1913) the number of unemployed began to increase, and an ascending curve is noted in the really critical years for Argentine industry---from 1914-1917.

In the following years it declined visibly becoming normal from 1920 to 1921. During these years a considerable increase is noted in emigration, and this phenomenon undoubtedly contributed to the automatic solution of the problem.

Besides due to the lack of exact statistics, an excellent demonstrative index of the lack of unemployment other than normal, is the fact of the almost uniform maintenance of the 8 hour day, without there being any law imposing it, and the fixing of wages.

Unemployment in the Republic in 1920 was estimated at 7.2%.

CONFIDENTIAL

3-1

2048-144

SUBJECT...POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS...ARGENTINA...

From...ARGENTINA...

No...2280...

Date...March 14...1923

Replying to No...

Date...APR 16 1923...19

2010: Population- General.

Most thickly populated centers.

Nearly one quarter of the entire population of Argentina lives in the two cities of Buenos Aires and Rosario. The forty-nine cities and towns of more than 12,000 inhabitants have a total of 3,500,000 inhabitants or 40% of the total population of the country.

In addition to these there are 114 towns with populations between 4000 and 12,000. Practically all of the towns of over 5000 inhabitants have paved streets, and all form automobile centers with garages and supply stations.

Binding Margin.

1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1923 2048-168 MAR 28
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1

SUBJECT POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 2970 Date February 16, 1923

Replying to No. Date RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 27 1923 19

2300: LABOR---Conditions and problems.

The following is a translation of a Convention between Spain and the Argentine Republic relative to the status of the victims of labor accidents and their heirs in the two countries, signed at Buenos Aires on November 27, 1919.

"His Majesty the King of Spain and His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, etc. etc.

Art. I.

Citizens of each one of the contracting States, who may have been victims of labor accidents in the territory of the other state, as likewise their heirs, shall have the right to the indemnities and other exceptions which the local law grants to nationals.

Art. II.

Notwithstanding any ruling of the local law, the right to indemnity mentioned in the previous article shall continue to exist if the injured workman or employee or his heirs shall have abandoned the territory of the State where the accident occurred, and be residing in another country.

Art. III.

When a Spanish workman dies in the Argentine Republic or an Argentine workman dies in Spain as the result of a labor accident, the heirs of the injured man shall have the right to receive the corresponding legal indemnity, without regard to the country of their residence.

Art. IV.

When a workman dies in one of the two contracting countries as the result of a labor accident, his heirs who may be residing in the other country shall have the right to receive the corresponding legal indemnity, without regard to the nationality of the workman.

Art. V.

It is agreed that the National Institute of Retirement and Pensions, as any office which performs the functions thereof as regards the payment of indemnities for labor accidents in the Argentine Republic and the similar office of the Kingdom of

Spain, shall in each case notify the Consulates of the High Contracting Parties, in order that the fact may be communicated to the heirs for all legal purposes.

Art. VI.

The present Convention shall apply to cases of pending indemnity, the payment of which has not lapsed for the injured parties or their heirs in the National Institute of Retirements and Pensions and in the similar office in Spain.

Art. VII.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged in Buenos Aires, as soon as possible, and it shall be enforced thirty days after the exchange of ratifications. It shall continue for a period of five years and shall be considered extended from year to year until such time as it may be denounced with one year's notice.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries sign and seal the present document, in duplicate, in the city of Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the 27th day of the month of November of the year 1919.

Ad referendum, H.P. (signed) Pablo Soler Guardiola
Ad referendum, H.P. " H. Pueyrredon.

The present convention has been duly ratified and the ratifications exchanged in Buenos Aires on September 28, 1922.

any base
believe or
indemnity.
the base
to the base for all
consequences of the
base, such as the case

2050: Immigration.

Economic and sociologic factors influencing.

During the latter half of 1922 everyone interested in Argentine affairs hailed the renewal of immigration as one of the surest signs of returning prosperity. Well informed Argentines hold that although certain safeguards are advisable in the case of casual labour, the settler and his requirements should be favored in every possible manner. The unfortunate hiatus that makes such a gap between wishing and doing, still remains unbridged. Had any of the proposals for fostering immigration by means of land settlement, which have been drafted during the past fifteen years been made law, it would have been a comparatively easy matter to place these prematurely disillusioned peasants---the class of immigrant Argentina particularly needs---on the land. As things go at present they will be absorbed little by little for private ends, a certain percentage will make good, save money, and buy or rent the soil they till.

However there is a great collective wastefulness in such a form of settlement. South and west, Argentina is opening up at great capital outlay, fertile areas which are particularly suitable climatically speaking to the stronger European stocks. Slavs, Bulgars, Teutons and people of Nordic blood are assured of excellent living conditions and prospects of material well being in Neuquen, Rio Negro and Patagonia. They must however be settlers not wage laborers, if they and the republic are to reach the maximum well being. The first essential is certainty of title without delay.

The subject of land titles is a delicate one in Argentina. Titles which should have been extended long ago, and which, for various reasons, have year after year been held in abeyance through bureaucratic reasons, only serve to make the whole business more suspect than ever in the eyes of the man who works the land.

The immigrants have every right to protest for while Argentine is calling loudly for productive labor, it has not yet taken any steps to help such labor to produce.

An interesting announcement during the month of December in connection with immigration was the granting of a concession for colonization and other purposes by the Provincial Government of Corrientes to the Hugo Stinnes interests.

3-1 2048-17 JUN 19

SUBJECT POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS---ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 3155

Date May 24, 1923

Replying to No.

Date JUN 16 1923, 19

2210: Living Conditions.

Character of housing facilities.

On the 13th of April the Senate dealt with the Rentals Restriction project which was sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies on March 23, as follows:

Art.1: The term for the expiry of lease contracts of houses, rooms and flats, utilized as dwellings, fixed by Art.1 Clause B of Law No.11,163, is hereby prolonged until September 30,1923, and the lease contracts referred to become subject to the same conditions, exceptions and caducities as are provided for in that Law.

Art.2: Legal proceedings for evictions initiated owing to the term of a year and a half fixed by Art. 1, Clause B. of Law No.11,165 for the lease of houses, rooms and flats as dwellings, having expired shall become null and void immediately on the promulgation of this present Law.

Art.3: The first two paragraphs of Clause 3 of Art.1 of Law 11,165 are hereby replaced by the following:

In the lease of houses, flats or rooms to be utilized as habitations, or for commercial or industrial purposes, when there is no written contract stipulation, a period of more than three years, it shall be understood that the tenant has the option to consider the lease to have been effected for the term of three years, in spite of any declaration or agreement whatsoever restricting it, and during those three years neither the amount of the rent nor the conditions of the lease may be modified.

The Senators, by a majority, eliminated the third Article of the project on the ground that it was in contradiction with the terms of Art.1 in that it provided for a period very much longer than the measure itself contemplated. The effect of this decision is that the existing legislation is prolonged for six months only. It is thought possible, however, that the provisions of this Article will be incorporated in future legislation of a more permanent character.

Binding Margin.

2050: Emigration and Immigration

Chief economic and sociologic factors influencing.

In view of the large influx of immigrants to Argentina of late, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has thought it advisable to address a circular to the Republic's Consular Agents abroad, reminding them of the only concessions which, according to law, the Argentine Government accords to new arrivals. It appears that in some instances Consuls have conveyed the impression to intending emigrants that considerably more is done for them by the Argentine authorities than is actually the case. The circular says that at the present time the only concessions which immigrant arrivals enjoy are those established by Art. 14 of the Immigration Law, which is to the following effect:

Immigrants are given lodging and maintenance at the expense of the nation for five days. Work will be found for them in the trade or calling they prefer. They may be conveyed at the cost of the Government to the part of the Republic in which they desire to fix their residence. They can bring in with them free of duty, their personal effects, clothing, furniture for domestic use, agricultural implements, tools, the implements of their particular trade or craft, one fowling-piece for each adult immigrant - all up to a value fixed by the Executive Power. These advantages are extensive to the wives and children of the immigrants.

Three members of a special Japanese mission arrived at Roque Saenz Peña (Chaco Territory) at the end of March in the course of a tour of the Territory with the object of ascertaining conditions there for the settlement of Japanese immigrants.

Report #3155, May 24, 1933.

FOR THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

In 1967, I went to visit my father in England. He was a very successful businessman and had been married for many years. He had two children, a son and a daughter. The son was a doctor and the daughter was a nurse. They were both very successful in their careers.

I was very impressed by the way they ran their lives. They were both very organized and efficient. They had a clear plan for their future and they were working hard to achieve it. I was very inspired by them and I decided that I wanted to follow in their footsteps.

I started looking for ways to improve myself. I took courses in business management and finance. I also started reading books on leadership and motivation. I was determined to become like my father and sister-in-law.

One day, I was talking to a friend who was also interested in improving himself. We talked about our goals and dreams. We decided to start a business together. We had a lot of ideas and we were very excited about the possibilities.

We started by selling some products online. It was a small start, but we were growing. We were getting more orders every day. We were starting to make money. We were finally achieving something that we had dreamed of for so long.

It was a great feeling. We were proud of what we had accomplished. We were happy to see our dream coming true. We were finally making a difference in the world.

Today, our business is thriving. We have grown from a small startup to a large company. We are now employing several people. We are making a significant impact in our industry. We are living the life that we once dreamed of.

I am grateful to my father and sister-in-law for inspiring me. They showed me that it was possible to achieve your dreams. They showed me that you can make a difference in the world. They showed me that you can live the life that you want to live.

I hope that this story has inspired you. I hope that you will take action today to pursue your dreams. I hope that you will never give up. I hope that you will achieve everything that you set your mind to.

Remember, the chance of a lifetime is always waiting for you. You just need to be ready to seize it.

Aptitude and love of physical games and sports; participation in international games and sports.

A huge stadium has been built with a capacity for 60,000 persons which can be expanded to 100,000 with great rapidity. Besides there are tennis courts, skating rink, basket ball field, swimming bath and a playground for children. The club house has a First Aid section, a buffet large enough for 1,000 persons, large social hall, etc.

The ground of the club are rented from the Pacific Railway, and are on Avenida Alvear very near the centre of the city of Buenos Aires.

Report #3155, May 24, 1923.

3420: Diseases, Prevalent.

Areas affected; control, means and methods employed.

The northern provinces of Argentina are those where malaria has the greatest diffusion.

The Government has undertaken a campaign to combat it and at Famailla (Prov. of Tucuman) a model anti-malaria prophylaxis station has been established. A census has been taken of all the chronic cases, in order to individualize them, as they are the source of infection later carried by the mosquito. Furthermore, many lagoons have been dried out, and a canal 800 metres long has been built to drain water permanently covering the low lying grounds near the village. Further still it has been established that the course of the arroyos was very important for the transmission of the disease to the inhabitants of Famailla. Hence the course of these arroyos has been straightened impeding the formation of many little backwaters and small lakes which offered an admirable breeding ground for mosquitos.

The destruction of mosquitos in the houses in the village is also actively carried out, and the chronic cases are obliged to sleep with mosquito nets covering them. These nets are furnished gratis. The model station is run by two sanitary guards under the direction of a doctor, and 40 peons are engaged in sanitation work.

Report # 3155, May 24, 1923.

Budget for present year as compared with past years.

The economy urged by the Ministry in making up this budget has been observed in every way possible. However the vegetative increase of the school going population makes necessary the creation of at least 30 schools more in the provinces. At present there are 2,873 schools in the provinces. An extra appropriation of \$2,500,000 m/n is requested for the the establishment of 500 primary schools in the provinces.

-5-

CONFIDENTIAL

3-p 2048-172

SUBJECT... POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From... ARGENTINA

No. 3163

Date June 10

19 23

Replying to No.

RECEIVED 8/2 W.C. JUL 17 1923

Date

19

2010: Population-general.

Principal occupational groups.

The principal occupational groups are stock-raising (cattle and sheep) and cereals.

The most thickly populated sections in this order are: east, center, west, north and south and the increase in the populations have been in the same order.

The increases by percentage are as follows:

1816-1837	27.0%
1837-1860	79.3%
1860-1869	51.2%
1869-1895	212.0%
1895-1914	101.1%

but its density is only 2.7 inhabitants per sq. km. exceeding Canada and Australia.

Average density.

The density of population is as follows:

Tucuman	14.4 per sq. km.
Bs. Aires	6.8
Sta. Fe	6.8
E. Rios	5.7
Córdoba	4.6
Corrientes	4.1
Santiago del Estero	2.5
San Luis	1.6
San Juan	1.4
Mendoza	1.9

The rest of the provinces have less than 1.9 per 1000 and all the territories with the exception of Misiones have less than 1 per 1000, while it has 1.8

Argentina stands about No. 13 in population of the world but its density is only 2.7 inhabitants per sq. km. as stated above.

Binding Margin.

CONFIDENTIAL

2010: Population-General

Average density

The density of the population per sq. kilometer is 2.7.
The following percentages as to racial composition were given
in the year 1914:

native:	70%
foreign:	30%
Indian:	less than 1/4 %
negro:	" " 1/2 %

Report #3163, June 10, 1923.

TO THE JAIL JAIL:
LTS FOR CATH. CATH.
LTS TSV-121
VAGUELY TSV-121

CONFIDENTIAL

2020: Ethnic Origins and Groupings.

Chief racial elements of national population.

The Argentine population is in the majority of the white race some descendants of the conquistadores, some of European immigrants, and occupying a very small proportion are the "mestizos" the negroes, and the Indians. The "gauchos" descendants of the old conquistadores slightly mixed with the Indian race are steadily disappearing leaving only its legendary remembrance in novels and history.

The negroes have likewise been reduced owing especially to tuberculosis, and the Indians also confined to the northern provinces and the territories. All these people speak the same language----Spanish. The "mestizos" alone occupy an important proportion in the interior.

In general, the Argentine people are a mixture of the white Latin race.

Report #3163, June 10, 1923.

3430: Diseases, Prevalent.

Besides malaria, tuberculosis and hookworm are prevalent and to a lesser degree there is quite some leprosy, cancer and the so called secret diseases.

Report # 3163, June 10, 1923.

CONFIDENTIAL

3-1

648-173

7

SUBJECT POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS-----ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 3174

Date July 1, 19 23

Replying to No.

Date AUG 1 1923, 19

3720: Crime and Criminal
Tendencies.

On January 25th last, Lt. Colonel Hector B. Varela, Director of the Cavalry School was assassinated by a man of Teutonic origin named Kurt Wilokens, an anarchist. Colonel Varela had done good work in the Southern Territories a year before in repressing organised gangs of anarchists. The assassin had never been in the south, but professed to be fulfilling a conscientious mission in murdering Colonel Varela.

Wilokens---the assassin---was himself wounded by a fragment of the bomb which he threw at his victim, and has been obliged to use crutches to move about the prison.

On June 16th, while sleeping in his cell he was aroused by the sentry on guard, who fired his rifle at him causing wounds from which the prisoner died some twenty-four hours later. The soldier on duty who shot the prisoner was named Ernesto Jorge Perez Millán Temperley. It fell to him to act as sentinel outside Wilokens' cell for the first time that day. He stated that he shot Wilokens to avenge Colonel Varela with whom he claimed relationship, and also because he had been a comrade of the soldiers of Colonel Varela who had fallen in the Southern Territories.

As soon as the news of the occurrence got about the principal labour organizations concerned themselves, and the authorities of the "Federación Obrera Regional Argentina Comunista" held a meeting and decided on a strike. Other federations took the same resolution, and a general strike was declared as a protest. The strike was by no means general and ended virtually on June 18th. However, a collision between the workmen and the police took place on June 18th. The police had refused to grant a permit for the meeting, and in order to insure compliance, 150 mounted and foot police were stationed around the premises of the union. A disorderly crowd emerged from the place, and one of its members drew a revolver and fired four shots at a police officer. Hearing the shots, a crowd rushed out of the premises and fired at the police. The onslaught was resisted with pistols and sabres. One workman was killed and several were wounded.

A number of other disagreeable incidents of relatively minor importance occurred in other parts of the city and suburbs.

Binding Margin.

CONFIDENTIAL

2130: Amusements and Recreation.

Chief forms of individual and public entertainment.

One of Argentina's great national sports is football. Only a relatively few years ago the English who played football in this country were considered as lunatics whose mania took the form of kicking a ball about, but at the present time the enthusiasts of the game number hundreds of thousands throughout the country.

The Argentines excel in any sport they take up, and football is no exception.

A Scotch professional team visiting this country was beaten in its first match against an Argentine one, beat the second match and tied in the third match.

The first kick in the third match was made by Dr. Alvear the President of the Republic who thereby signified official support and interest in the game. Every Sunday when matches take place the newly built stadium of the River Plate Club is taxed to capacity, about 40,000 being present.

Report #3174, July 1, 1923.

SUBJECT... POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS... ARGENTINA
(FOR INFORMATION DISTRICT)

From... ARGENTINA

No. 3221

Date... October 24, 1923

Replying to No. ... Date... NOV 13 1923

2320: Conditions Affecting Labor.

On September 11th the Chamber of Deputies approved a number of modifications in the Railway Pension Law, some of which are of minor importance, but one or two, on the other hand, are so drastic as to represent a very severe drain on the resources of the Pension Fund. Article 17 of the law, as now amended, reads:

"The amount of the ordinary superannuation shall be calculated in relation to the average salary received during the last five years of service and subject to the following scale:

- (1) Up to \$120 of salary, \$120 of superannuation.
- (2) Salaries between \$120 and \$300, superannuation of \$120 plus 80% of the difference between \$120 and the salary.
- (3) Salaries between \$300 and \$1,000 superannuation of \$264 plus 70% of the difference between \$300 and the salary."

Hitherto there has been no minimum.

Art.19, as modified is to the following effect:

"The amount of the superannuation accorded for physical incapacity shall be calculated in relation to the average salary received during the last five years of service and subject to the scale of the ordinary superannuation for each year of service up to the maximum."

The new bill likewise provides, under Art.4, that:

"The minimum superannuation and pensions decreed up to the date of the promulgation of this present (amended) law shall thereafter be liquidated in accordance with the modifications therein established."

A proposal to suppress the age limit for superannuation or pension and to make these benefits conditional only on thirty years' service, was rejected. Hitherto the basis for allowances for incapacity has been salary during the last five years at ten per cent.

2330: Conditions Affecting Labor.

Workmen's insurance and old age pensions.

A project for the pensioning of bank employees has been sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies but still lacks the approval of the Upper House. The essential articles of the measure, as passed by the Deputies, are as follows:

Art.1: The "Caja Nacional de Jubilaciones y Pensiones de Empleados de Empresas Bancarias" is hereby created subject to the requirements of the following articles:

Art.2: The minimum benefits which the "Caja" shall grant in accordance with the conditions which the organic law establishes are the following:

- (a) Ordinary annuity;
- (b) Extraordinary annuity to employees incapacitated from working;
- (c) Extraordinary annuities for employees incapacitated from working as a result of the contingencies of the service.
- (d) Pensions payable on the death of the employee to his family.

Art.3: All the personnel of the private banks figuring on the monthly salaries sheets are comprised in the requirements of this law.

Art.4: Length of service of the personnel comprised in this present law shall be reckoned as from the time of entering any banking establishment.

Art.5: Fractions in the total period exceeding six months shall be reckoned as one whole year.

Art.6: In reckoning the number of years of service, account shall be taken of service rendered even if it has not been continuous.

Art.7: The capital of the "Caja" shall be formed as follows:

(a) By the obligatory monthly discount of five per cent of the salaries of each employee as from the promulgation of the present law. The said discount shall be made effective up to the sum of \$1,500 m/n in the case of salaries in excess of that amount.

(b) By the first month's salary earned by an employee on his entering the bank after the sanction of this present law----payable in ten monthly installments.

Existing employees shall contribute to the "Caja" the amount of one month's salary at the rate they are receiving at the time of the sanction of this law in twenty-four monthly installments, reckoning up to the maximum of \$1,500 m/n fixed as the limit of the annuity.

(c) By the difference for the first month between the rates of salary when the employee is promoted to a higher rank or receives an increase in salary.

2320: Conditions Affecting Labor.

- (d) By the monthly contribution by the banks of a per cent of the total of the monthly salary sheets counting from the date of the promulgation of the present law;
- (e) By the interest or income earned by the funds of the "Caja".
- (f) By the fines collected in terms of this present law.
- (g) By such contribution of the employees and of the banks as may be fixed to make up the deficit referred to in Art.17, the amount to be settled by the organic law. "

2390: Miscellaneous.

Cost of living and Government protection.

With regard to the anti-Trust Law sanctioned some weeks ago by Congress, the Ministry of Agriculture recently issued the complementary by-laws, according to which the following articles are declared to be of prime necessity:

Foodstuffs: Mutton, pork, beef, goat-meat, poultry, viscerae for consumption or for medicinal use, eggs, milk, cream, cheese, butter, curds; edible oils and fats; fresh fish; lettuce, vegetables, tomatoes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, manioc, edible roots, onions, fresh fruit, dry fruit, cereals; cereal flour, vegetable flour, infant flour foods, bread, vermicelli, flour paste, sugar, salt, confections of milk, sweet potatoes, tomato and fruit jellies; ice, coffee, tea, "yerba mate". Paper, bags and other wrappings or containers for the articles enumerated are also mentioned.

Clothing: Footwear, underclothes of cotton, cotton mixtures and wool; ready-made suits, cloth of cotton, or cotton and wool mixed; single articles of apparel, underwear or otherwise, of cotton and cotton and wool mixed; ordinary straw hats, hats, caps of cotton or cotton and wool mixed, or of rabbit skin or hare skin felt.

Household Goods. Articles utilized for ventilation, heating, or drainage; sand, lime, bricks, tiles, gypsum, sheets of galvanized iron and zinc; timber for building, frames for doors and windows, laths and wood for flooring, frames, doors and windows; iron and timber beams; glass for windows and doors; crockery and table glassware; kitchen utensils of wood. Earthenware, iron, porcelain, glass and enamelled iron; soap and disinfectants; paint, varnish and oil.

Lighting articles. Naptha, petroleum, oil, candles, matches.

Heating articles. Anthracite, wood fuel, charcoal, coke, coal, petroleum and denaturalized alcohol.

The by-laws above referred to ordain that traders and industrialists established within the territory of the Republic are obliged, within three days of receipt of a written order from the Direction of Commerce and Industries to state the quantities of the merchandise enumerated in the above list which they have in their possession, either their own property or held on consignment, indicating the place at which the goods are deposited in order that the Department referred to may verify their existence and quantity, whenever it considers necessary.

Report #3221, October 24, 1923.

3050: Emigration and Immigration.

Sociological factors influencing.

During the course of the current year over 4,500 immigrants from Czechoslovakia entered Argentina, thereby making that country the fifth in order of number of emigrants to the Republic. Although the majority of these new arrivals were able to find employment more or less easily, a considerable proportion of them have been experiencing some difficulty in doing so, owing, to a large extent, to their ignorance of the language. With the object of assisting these immigrants to find work, there has recently been constituted an association, styled "Ayuda y Consejo a los inmigrantes checo-eslovacos". This Association opened an employment register in the middle of July and booked over 1,000 names of immigrants seeking places. Of these 300 have been placed through the Association and 200 have been able to find work for themselves.

Report #3821, October 24, 1923.

CONFIDENTIAL

G-2 REPORT

62

SUBJECT POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS---ARGENTINA

(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 3278

Date February 8, 19 24

Replying to No. Date, 19

3320: Conditions Affecting Labor.

Old age pensions.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAR 8- 1924

Law No.11,289 (The Pensions Act) which was passed by Congress during last year's sessions has given rise to great agitation in public opinion in Argentina. Having been brought to a state of lively consciousness of what the law really means, the majority of employees and workmen look upon it with the most marked disfavour. Unfortunately what was a project a few months ago is now a law, and as such it cannot be thrown overboard until a lot of difficulties have been overcome.

The situation would have been saved had the President of the Republic vetoed the law in due course. Had he done this previously it would certainly have made him unpopular with the salaried and wage earning classes, which, at that time had no practical experience of the working of the law.

In view of the storm of protest which has arisen and the extremely involved clauses of the law, a new reglamentary decree to the Pensions Act was issued on January 28th, clearing up various of the points at issue. Finally on January 31st the Executive Power issued a decree putting off application of the law for two months until the matter can be thoroughly studied. On February 3rd a mass meeting of protest was held against the Pensions Act.

Binding Margin.

2130: Amusements and Recreation.

Participation in international games and sports.

Under date of December 31, 1923, the Executive Power issued a decree deciding on the participation of Argentine Representatives to take part in the Olympic Games to be held in Paris, from January to July 1924.

The sum of \$250,000 m/n was appropriated to defray expenses, and an Argentine Olympic Games Committee appointed, composed of five members, to take charge of the following:

- a) Organization and direction of Argentine representatives, and appointment of sub-committees considered necessary.
- b) Designation of delegates and other personnel to accompany the Argentine teams who attend the Olympic Games.
- c) To draw up the Budget of expenses.

Report #3278, February 6/24.

G-2 REPORT

47
NO CIRCULATION TO UNLIMITED
CIRCULATION

2048-777

SUBJECT POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS-----ARGENTINA-----
(FOR INFORMATION DIGEST)

From ARGENTINA

No. 3309 Date April 23 19 34

Replying to No. Date 19

2010: Population---General.

Total population.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D., MAY 14 1924

The National Statistical Department has made what is claimed to be a dependable estimate of the country's population and its distribution at the end of 1923. The calculations which have produced the figures submitted were based upon the results of the last national census. According to this official estimate the population of the city of Buenos Aires is over 1,800,000 while that of the republic is given as over nine and a half millions.

The official figures are reproduced below:

<u>Provinces and Territories</u>	<u>Inhabitants.</u>
Federal Capital	1,811,475
Buenos Aires	2,501,093
Santa Fe	1,123,927
Entre Rios	530,927
Corrientes	408,092
Cordoba	896,128
San Luis	137,674
Sgo. del Estero	321,891
Mendoza	333,379
San Juan	140,838
La Rioja	89,121
Catamarca	114,553
Tucuman	380,482
Salta	154,257
Jujuy	80,023
Misiones	69,422
Formosa	24,136
Chaco	58,160
Los Andes	2,929
Pampa	142,043
Neuquen	38,085
Rio Negro	52,440
Chubut	32,885
Santa Cruz	12,581
Tierra del Fuego	2,592
Total.....	9,458,092

Binding Margin.

NO. 1000 TO UNLIMITED
COLONISATION.

3050: Emigration and Immigration.

Immigration.

On April 1, 1924, the Minister of Agriculture issued a report for publication dealing with Argentina's colonisation problems. The report shows what has been done by the present Government to facilitate the efficient absorption of immigration by means of grants of fiscal land, and by resort to other measures. The report admits that much has been said and written about colonisation, but very little has been actually done in the way of agricultural colonisation.

The Nation and the Provinces have given up vast areas of land to speculative and cattle raising interests and the quantity surrendered for agricultural purposes has been comparatively insignificant. By virtue of various laws and decrees, ten million hectares have been destined for agricultural colonies; but the area measured and given over for that purpose in the whole of the Republic does not even amount to 700,000 hectares (about 1,700,000 acres).

Referring to the work of the Lands Department, the Minister states that the total number of titles registered between 1903, and the end of 1922-----when this department was reorganized-----gave an average per year of 400. During the last six months of 1923, however, and during the 3 months which have elapsed in 1924, the same department issued no less than 1953 titles relating in the majority of cases to agricultural tracts. The report also recalls that by decree of Jan. 15, 1924 grants are limited to 625 hectares per settler, and in view of this fact, attention is being concentrated on the measurement of fiscal lands of limited area.

It is hoped before the end of this year to complete the measurement of over 700,000 hectares in the Chaco, 26,675 in Misiones and 120,000 in Chubut. (Approximately 2,000,000 acres)

M.A. Report #3309, Apr. 23, 1924.

Report #3309, Apr. 23, 1924.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

4-1 1925 2048-187 JAN 26
WAR DEPARTMENT
Rice

FOR INFORMATION DIGEST

No. 3389 Date December 31, 1924

Replying to No. _____ Date RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 22 1925

A group of prominent Italians in Buenos Aires has chosen a section of land in the Rio Negro district as the basis of a scheme of collective land settlement to be carried out under the direction of a company to be known as the Compañía Italo-Argentina de Colonización (S.A.) which was formed in July last with an initial authorized capital of \$1,000,000 m/n which was later increased to \$3,000,000 m/n.

Binding Margin.

Five thousand hectares of extremely fertile land have been purchased, all of which is under irrigation. It is situated in the upper valley of the Rio Negro, adjacent to the line of the Buenos Aires Southern Railway, and in the vicinity of the station of Chichinales. The land will be settled in successive fractions of 1,000 hectares. The first thousand hectares will be subdivided into plots of from ten hectares upward, each of which will be fenced off and provided with a house. Each plot of land will be prepared for immediate irrigation, so that settlers will be able, on taking possession, to start work immediately. It is expected that the first hundred families will have been settled by the end of March, 1925, in which month a corresponding number of houses will have been completed and made ready for occupancy.

5390: Miscellaneous.

In compliance with the programme of theoretical and practical instruction prepared by the Aerial Service of the Argentine Army, a concentration of aeroplanes took place at Córdoba city on December 17th to go through a series of exercises. This is the first event of this nature which has taken place.

The aeroplanes arrived from the different parts of the country and were reviewed by Major Torres who is "Line Chief of the Aeronautical Service of the Army."

The institutions represented were as follows:

Tucuman and Santiago del Estero Aero Clubs, Mendoza Aero Club, Aero Club del Chaco and Centro de Aviación Huckle.

The representative of the latter club made a trial trip with five passengers from Córdoba to Villa María, where it is proposed to establish a regular line of passenger aeroplanes in the near future.

Major Torres planned the concentration in order that flights might be effected covering distances of from 1,400 to 1,760 kilometers, which would serve the double purpose of instruction and practical training for reserve pilots who have graduated in the course of this year from the Aeronautical service of the Army.

On December 17th the maneuvers took place. Eight Curtiss planes made flights around the aerodrome carrying passengers and flying at a variable height between 500 and 600 meters. Then an exhibition flight was made by the squadrilla and acrobatic stunts were performed, also a bombing test and capture of balloons.

On the termination of these maneuvers the aviators returned to their respective stations.

A Junkers machine flew from Córdoba to Villa Dolores in 45 minutes, and in the month of January it is planned to establish this as a permanent aerial line.

Concerning the work accomplished by the civilian aviation clubs, Major Torres made the following statements:

"This demonstration is but a complement to the programme of methodical instruction which has been carefully carried out. The aeroplanes which have arrived in Córdoba from the four cardinal points, covering distances varying between 800 and 1,200 kilometers have taught the pilots to fly, and this without the slightest incident, not a wire being out or a tyre burst.

"Eight schools have been organized throughout the country and aerobatal services established on a reduced scale. Students have been trained and excellent flights accomplished, and all this with only eleven aeroplanes. The secret of success lies in methodical organization, the implantation of a discreet discipline, and careful selection in the matter of personnel of instructors and students which has permitted harmony in the tout ensemble.

"Civilian and military aviation in our country should be closely allied. There is no denying the importance of civilian aviation in Argentina as an element of progress. The principle of unity of action as a standard should be sustained. Civilian aviation in our country was born of the inspiration and courage of men who had a clear vision of the future, and their efforts should tend towards a common object in order to be of collective benefit."

The purpose of the Córdoba meet seems to have been to stimulate civilian aviation throughout the Argentine, to interest as many civilian aviators in the sport as possible, and to encourage establishment of government postal lines in order to keep as large a number of men trained in flying as possible for wartime purposes.

Aviation in the last two or three years seems to have met with a set back through lack of government support, and this meet appears to have been organized to renew interest in aviation.